The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,181.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 700 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

	March.		April.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	9
	April	,, Madras	12
,, Mangalore	1	,, Coconada	14
,, Cannanore	2	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut	2	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore	2	,, Gopalpore	16
,, Cochin	3	,, False Pontine	17
,, Tuticorin	4	Arrive Calcutta	18
,, Colombo	5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

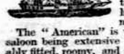
Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	11
,, Muscat	16	30	,, Linga	30	13
	April			April.	
,, Bunder Abbas	16	1	,, Bunder Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	19	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	22	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	23	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

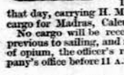
The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Orissa," (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched for the above port on Friday, the 19th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th March 1869.

FOR LONDON.

THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

12th March 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICE.—" Consignees of cargo per ship "Accrington," Captain Christy, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

ERAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents of ship "Accrington."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Gronsund at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1869. Agents for the "Crusader."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Carlisle," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Brown at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Carlisle."
Bombay, 16th March 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co, Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN can have Board and Lodging with a family in Colaba. Terms moderate. Address M. M., "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, COFFEE, grown at Punchgunny, pronounced equal to best Mocha.—In bags of 7 lbs., Rs. 3½. POTATOES, new crop, very fine.—In baskets of 112 lbs., Rs. 10½. Apply to

Bombay, 17th March 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED, Board and Lodging for a young gentleman, with a respectable family in the Fort, Byculla, or Mazagon, the latter place preferred. Apply to A. B., care "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of COTTON.—The undersigned will not recognise any shipping order for cotton per "Hannah Law," for Liverpool, nor receive the same on board, unless the shipping order is countersigned by himself.

This ship having one-third of her cargo engaged to European shippers for the 25th inst., further engagements may be made at the office of A. C. Brice & Co.

B. BLACK,
Master "Hannah Law."

NOTICE.—The Superintendent of Marine invites the attention of Captains and Agents of Ships to the "Articles of Agreement for the conveyance of Troops," and gives notice that hereafter no Ship will be taken up by Government unless provided with the necessary means and appliances to meet the requirements of the Troops to be embarked. Full particulars can be obtained at the Transport Office, H. M.'s Dockyard.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1869.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, KHANDEISH.—An Auction Sale of Teak Timber will be held at the following Depots on the dates specified:—

Garlebharee .....2,000 logs, 15th and 16th May 1869.
Hutghur .....2,000 logs, 17th and 18th do.

The above Depots are within 3 miles of each other, and are situated in the Akona Talooka, of the Khandeish Collectorate, each log contains an average 10 cubic feet, and will be handed over to the purchaser on the day of sale.

Any further information can be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or the Mahalkurry of Akona.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the following special resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 10th day of February last, was unanimously confirmed at a meeting of shareholders, held at 3 P.M. this day:—

"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or private contract, and to empower the purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th March 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions repaid with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Samachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

WANTED, Consignees of cargo per "Khorasan," marked as follows:—

J W M	1 to 25 = 25	Bales Cotton, shipped by James Wiseman & Co.	
K R I 111	= 20	Drums Linseed Oil, shipped by Blundell, Spence, & Co.	
K R 141	= 10	Drums Linseed Oil, shipped by Blundell, Spence, & Co.	
T E	= 495	Bars Iron, shipped by Stenhouse, Buchanan, & Co.	
B H C	(304/10) (314/20) (333/40) (334/60) (388/90) (393/400) = 40	Cases Copper Sheets, shipped by James Wiseman & Co.	
P M	1/14 = 14	Casks Paint, shipped by N. I. & H. Fenner.	
S M Co	435/52 = 18	Cases Sulphuric Acid, shipped by Wm. Aiken & Co.	
P C E R C	117/121 = 5	Cases Cotton, shipped by Emil Rees & Co.	
P S & Co. B	123/124 = 2	Cases Woolens, shipped by Emil Rees & Co.	

Apply to LYON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1869.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

The Globe Edition of The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with biographical introduction by Professor Masson	2	12
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. (Routledge's edn.)	2	12
Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson. New edn., elucidated by copious notes; with illustrations by Julian Portch	2	12
The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane. By Smollett	2	12
The Adventures of Don Quixote De la Mancha. By C. Jarvis	2	12
Curiosities of Literature. By I. Disraeli	3	4
The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., by Jas. Boswell. Edited, with copious notes and biographical illustrations by E. Malone	3	4
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. With over 100 illustrations by S. J. Groves	1	2
The Works of William Shakespeare, &c., (Warne) 12 as. & Ditto ditto (Routledge) 12 as. &	1	2
Illustrated Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary. 250 cuts	0	8
Ditto National Pronouncing Dictionary. 250 cuts	0	12
Cartes-de-Visite Album, to hold 50 photos	3	0
Ditto oblong, to hold 100 photos	12	0
Cassell's Illustrated Magazine, vol 3	3	12
The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading for 1868	5	12
The Young Englishwoman for 1868 (with case of work patterns)	5	12
Once a Week for 1868. 2 vols	8	0
Temple Bar, Vol. 23—April to July 1868	4	0
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vol. 41—July to Dec. '68	3	0
The London Journal, Vol. 48— ditto	3	8
Chambers's Journal, 1867 and 1868.—Each	6	12
The Sunday at Home, 1867 and 1868.—Each	5	4
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 3—July to December 1868	5	12
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 65—July to Dec. '68	4	0
Ditto Jan. to June '68	4	0
St. Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2—Each	5	12
The Cornhill Magazine, Vols. 14, 16, 17, and 18.—Each	5	12
London Society, Vols. 13 and 14.—Each	5	0
Belgravia, Vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6.—Each	5	12
The Argosy, Midsummer Vol. 1866. Christmas 1867, and Vol. 3.—Each	3	8
Macmillan's Magazine, Vols. 16 and 17.—Each	5	12
The Family Friend, 2 Vols. for 1866	5	8
The Popular Educator, Vol. 2. New Edn.	4	8
The Medical Times, New Series, Vol. 1, Jan.-June '67	12	8
The Artizan for 1867	10	8
Once a Week. Vols. 3 and 4—1867	11	8
The Leisure Hour, 1868	5	4
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vol. 37—July to Dec. '66	3	0
Ditto Vol. 40—Jan. to June '67	3	0
The London Journal, Vol. 43—Jan. to June '66	3	8
Ditto Vol. 44—July to Dec. '66	3	8
The Illustrated London News, July to Dec. 1867	14	0
The Builder for 1867 and 1868.—Each	15	12
The Tomahawk, Vols. 1, 2, and 3.—Each	6	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 5th March, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chasse, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, subject to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Chapp de Mars. Agences—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by Messrs. H. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, ,, 3½ ,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18	,,
Clarets	'Medoc'	,, 10	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	,,	30 ,,
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	,,	12 ,,
Do. Do. St. Julien	,,	12 ,,
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood	,,	180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy	,,	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	,, 30 ,,
Do. Moselle Qts	,, 42 ,,
Do. Brandy	,, 30 ,,
Do. Sherry	,, 25 ,,
Do. Claret	,, 23 ,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	,, 22 ,,
Port Wine of 1815	,, 30 ,,
Do. of 1847	,, 24 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

	Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES. Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
,, 3 ,,	,, 20	,, 11
,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
,, 2 ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

CLARETS.

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (shortly expected to arrive) can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London,

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
	Lisle Thread 1 Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
	India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	
	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45 0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65 0
	Do. Dress Do.	75 0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10 8
	Do. all Wool ,,	10 8
	Do. Cashmere ,,	10 8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12 8
	Spun Silk Printed Shirts per dozen	70 0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25 0
	Cashmere Do. ,,	20 0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20 0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18 0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	
	The Pall Mall per dozen	7 0
	do with Tie ,,	7 8
	The Belgian ,,	7 0
	do. with Tie ,,	7 8
	The Shakspear ,,	7 0
	do. with Tie ,,	7 8
	The Regent ,,	7 0
	The Indian ,,	7 0
	The Improved West End ,,	7 0

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	
	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3 8
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3 8
	The Bond Street do.	3 8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1 0
	The Windsor Scarf for Shikar's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2 8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	3 0
	The United Service Brace	3 0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3 0

		Rs.	Rs.
	LINEN DEPARTMENT.		
	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
	Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen		12-8 to 25
	Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
	Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

		Rs.	Rs.
	JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.		
	Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
	,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
	,, ,, Enamelled	15	,, 30
	,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
	,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
	,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
	,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

		Rs.	Rs.
	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.		
	Overland Trunks	20	to 32
	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	60	,, 70
	Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
	Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
	Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
	Railway Rugs	12	,, 50
	Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

		Rs. as.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
1,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ Co.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	909
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	206
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1305
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	885
1,080,000	1,000	550	11-14	Do. New	385
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freze Land	75
2,100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1250p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1800
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,889	1,889	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
287,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.	Fort Press Co.	8150
60,000	2,000	1,500	100p.	Franji Cowasji Press	1165
200,000	6,000	4,000	125 p.	Hydrautic Press Co.	3500
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,000	2,500	400 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
500,000	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	275
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
1,943,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. General	90
1,000,000	100	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	", Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
600,000	3,500	...	2,300	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY'

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106-6
Gold Loaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 15-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dholleras Bhownuggur	247 to 250
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar, Sawginned	268 to 269
NEW.	
Comrawuttee Akote	271 to 272
Hingunghat	275 to 280
Broach N.G.	270 to 272
Do. M.G.	285 to 287
Veeravul	255 to 256
Khandeish Bazeer	268 to 269
Dholleras Bhownuggur	274 to 275

Ready sales 1,450. Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

McNair, Captain, 24th Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Purcell, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on sick leave, from Ootacamund.
Sykes, Major, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Sinclair, Major, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Waters, Assistant Surgeon, 82nd Regiment, with Troops, to England.
Stockwell, Captain, 2-10th Regiment, on duty, to England.

GARRISON ORDER.

Brigadier General Stock Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 17th March, 1869.

As the return of the hot weather the attention of residents in the Marine Lines, is called to the necessity of looking carefully to the cleanliness of Stables, and Houses and Latrines. The free use of McDougall's Fowder or other disinfectant in the latter places is strongly recommended for promoting both the health of the residents themselves and the salubrity of the neighbourhood.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, March* 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, for the time being, the privilege of the Private Entrée to Government House.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the rules framed under Clause 7, Section XIX. of Act XXII. of 1864, for the Cantonments of Tounghoo and Thayet Myoo, in British Burmah, to the tracts contained respectively within the municipal limits of the towns of the same name.

Mr. S. E. Collis is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence of Mr. R. F. Stack, or until further orders. This appointment will take effect from the date of Mr. Mirfield's departure to Europe.

Lieutenant J. Waterhouse, R.A., is re-appointed to the Survey Department as an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.

The Reverend W. H. Gale, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, from the 20th of March to the 20th of September next, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Henry Beer as Acting Vice Consul for Spain at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Charriol in Europe.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. E. DeSouza as Vice Consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. B. D'Egremont as Consul General for Belgium at Calcutta.

Mr. C. W. Davies, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted leave of absence on private affairs for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major General C. T. Chamberlain, C. B. L., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Gwalior.

Lieutenant H. DeP. Rennick, of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Lieutenant F. Grant, promoted, in consequence of Lieutenant R. Bullock's departure on furlough.

Mr. A. P. Fraser, an Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade, in the Telegraph Department, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 31st January 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Curling is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from 1st April next, and posted to Rajpootana.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Central India to the Punjab.

Major W. Chrystie, R. E., Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain D. H. Trail, R. E.

The following Civil Engineers, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta, are posted as follows, and will be placed on the Establishment of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which they may join their respective appointments:—

To Bengal.

Mr. J. S. Carey, Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Mr. F. B. Upcott, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. W. H. King, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. W. Canman, and Mr. R. T. Smith.

To North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. L. Tickell.

To Punjab.

Mr. J. B. Gore, Mr. H. G. McKinney, and Mr. G. J. Burke.

Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th February 1869.

Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, R. A., and Cornet C. W. Bell, Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, are appointed to the Public Works Department for employment on survey duties in the Irrigation Branch of the North-Western Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, Her Majesty's British Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government the following scale of necessaries will be placed on board Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships to be issued to Invalids proceeding Home by the Overland route:—To each Invalid Soldier—2 Flannel Banians, 2 pairs of Woollen Socks. To each Woman and Child—3½ yards of Flannel, 2 pairs of Woollen Socks.

Major J. Leven, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 11th April 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe under the Rules of 1868.

Major Charles Phayre Hildebrand, of the late 10th Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years under the Regulation of 1868, with effect from the 18th February 1869, the date of his departure from Rangoon per Ship *Sir John Lawrence*.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Honorary Lieutenant Enoch Postance, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, who has been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred, as a special case, to the Pension Establishment on the invalid pay of a Deputy Commissary, viz., Rs. 240 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Irwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 26th February 1869 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Charles Julian Jackson, of the Medical Department, Civil, Sarun, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Reginald Justus Wimberley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Arthur Noel Phillips, of the late 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Seebsaugor, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request allowed furlough to Europe for two yearsunder the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 33 of the 25th February, 1869—Granting Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddle, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, five months' leave of absence on private affairs, from date of departure from Aurungabad, to visit the Neilgherry Hill, under rule XXV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Punjab Frontier Force, 5th Infantry.—Captain F. H. Jenkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing officer Corps of Guides, to be Commandant, vice Colonel J. L. Vaughan, C.B., appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army.

The services of Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, of the Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

With reference to Government General Order No. 183 of the 12th ultimo, the services of Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe are considered to have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 15th February 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Under Clause 8 of the Warrant.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Terrington Aitchison, Bombay Staff Corps, 18th January 1869.

Under Clauses 8 and 9 of the Warrant.

Lieutenant Colonel William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, 22nd February 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederic Peter Layard, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 11th March 1869, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels (by Brevet.)

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Hope Smith Bowdich, Bombay Infantry, 10th March 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Osbaldiston Lukin, Madras Infantry, 11th March 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 6th of March 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell, and Lieutenant Henry Isham Wheler.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Promotions.

Major Huntley Rothery Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain George Charles Depree, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from the 16th August 1868, in succession to Major General C. Haldane, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Clement John Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from October 19th, the 1868, in succession to General Sir T. M. Douglas, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Trevor Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain James Tennent Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from the 28th October 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General W. Justice, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Edward Lempriere Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 28th June, 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General W. Taylor, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. M. Hill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, Bengal, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 1st April 1869, to visit Simla on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major General Charles Reid, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 18 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Colonel Craven Hildersley Dickens, C.B.I., of the Royal Artillery, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Hennessy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel John Matthew Cripps, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard John Meade, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to Governor General for Central India, for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel James Dawson MacDonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel John Robertson Pughe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, and Lieutenant Colonel Basil Ebenezer Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Arthur Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, Captain William Howey, of the late 42nd Regiment of Native Infantry, and Captain Cunliffe Martin, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Captain J. Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 13th (The Shekhawatty) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	"
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	India (s)	Baxter	Calcutta, Feb. 28.
	Vicksburg	Stinchcam	Liverpool, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Rosalie	Nillson	Rangoon.
	Aguia	Santors	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Cheroke, Caffey, to Madras.
Ship John Elliott, Griffiths, to Liverpool.
Ship Noel, Burgolat, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Royal Family, to Liverpool.
Ship Catharina, to Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 12 Candia (s) ..... Wars ..... Sucz.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Books for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs, Trustees.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GONSALVES—March 17th, at Bombay, Florence Mabel, the beloved daughter of Mr. D. B. Gonsalves, Commissariat Department, aged 2 years and 1 month.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BEAMAN—March 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of A. H. Beaman, Esq., H. M. 39th Regiment N. I., of a son.
KING—March 10th, at the Luz, Madras, the wife of Dr. Henry King, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ST. JOHN—CADELL—March 10th, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. W. M. P. Babington, B.A., Berkely Craven St. John, Esq., ResidentEngineer G. S. I. Railway Co., to Florence Margaret, eldest daughter of W. M. Cadell, C.S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

DARVILL—SAUNDERS—March 6th, at All Soul's Church, Futtehgurh, by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, John William Darvill, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 105th Light Infantry, to Emily Florence, fourth daughter of the late John Saunders, Esq.

DEATH.

GOUGH—March 11th, at Umballa, Katherine Harriet, youngest daughter of George Gough, Esq., Rathronan, Clonmel, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

THE terms of the Loan of Two Crores of Rupees, for which the Government of India has invited tenders, have, we may assume, been dictated by the Home authorities; for Sir Richard Temple, in his Financial Statement, after mentioning in what ways three millions out of the five he required were to be raised, added—"There remain two millions, regarding which "we shall immediately solicit the instructions "of the Secretary of State." But it is improbable that the rate of interest would have been fixed at 4 per cent. if the Indian Finance Minister himself had not suggested, in the first instance, that subscriptions might be obtained at that rate; and we must therefore ascribe to Sir R. Temple the responsibility of a somewhat bold experiment. The range of London quotations for 4 per cent. paper has lately been between 90 and 93½, with interest in London at nominal rates, say from 2 to 3 per cent. Does Sir Richard expect to borrow in the Indian money market at anything approaching par, or what will be his minimum; and what is gained by fixing the rate of interest at 4 per cent. if the loan can only be raised at a heavy discount? It is true that since 1866 money has been unusually plentiful for all legitimate purposes; but easy money does not ensure subscriptions from the public, and a failure now to place a loan would be most damaging to the credit of the Indian Government. The distrust of investments in Bank and other shares of a more or less speculative character is now so deeply ingrained in the public mind, that capitalists would have wished to put their money in a five per cent. loan. Hoarded funds would have been drawn forth, and the loan would have been so popular that possibly a moderate premium might have been realized. A large premium we could not have looked for, with a London quotation of 106 (in January it was as low as 104½) for 5 per cent Rupee paper.

But, now that 4 per cent interest is offered, we fear that every interest will combine to refuse to subscribe. Timid native capitalists will persuade themselves that, if this loan be successful, our Fives will be converted, in the manner attempted in Lord Dalhousie's time, and that our Five-and-a-half paper will be paid off on due date and another 4 per cent. loan issued. And to be consistent with himself, this is the course Sir Richard Temple is bound to adopt. One is bound to suppose he is convinced that he is conferring a real benefit on the State by lowering the rate of interest, and that the credit of India is good enough to allow him to compel investors to accept a conversion which will materially reduce the national debt. But on what grounds does he base such a conviction? Where does he get figures to support the opinion that he will always be able to borrow on a 4 per cent. stock to be issued on terms less onerous than 5 per cent. to the State? London should be the best judge of the value of securities, and the prices set on Indian paper in the London market do not justify Sir Richard Temple's policy. Take the London price of 5 per cent. paper at 105—a figure which is above the average—and the equivalent price of 4 per cents. to yield a similar rate of interest, is 84. But money in a country like this is always dearer than in England; and, if the Finance Minister must fix his minimum at 84, or perhaps something lower, the pretence of conferring some advantage on the State by reducing the nominal rate of interest is but a brilliant delusion.

ALTHOUGH the dispute between Sir William Mansfeld and Sir Richard Temple, over the dead body of Mr. Massey's reputation as a Finance Minister, may have been the most characteristic incident of the Income-tax debate, yet the most important by far was the speech with which the President brought it to a close. The broad principles of finance there laid down, although not original, are sound; the strong definite position taken up by the Viceroy is an auspicious omen for the future; and if he display equal good sense and clear-headedness on all occasions, we shall have to reverse the views which we felt bound to express on his appointment. But, it may be as well to remember, sound financial principles ought to be the best points about a Viceroy fresh from a long and subordinate career in the House of Commons. Although Lord Mayo sat at the feet of Mr. Disraeli, yet he listened to the teachings of Mr. Gladstone, and was the colleague of Sir Stafford Northcote. Immense changes, and all for the better, have been made not only in our system of taxation but in our system of account, since Lord Mayo entered Parliament. Insensibly, he and all his party have been "educated" in the financial school of their opponents, whose measures they have contested, whose principles they have, nevertheless, adopted. The House of Commons is jealous of the growth of expenditure, but far more jealous of any system which confuses or tends to confuse the system of account, to hide a deficit or vamp up a sham surplus. The very measure which Lord Mayo condemned—the Fortification Loan—was adopted for the purpose of keeping distinct from ordinary expenditure the special outlay on permanent works which it was borrowed to defray. The mistake then made was in the hasty adoption of a system of defensive works at a time when the means and appliances of warfare were unsettled and uncertain. The result has shown that it would have been wiser to have gone on slowly paying for work done out of revenue; but at the time it certainly appeared the best course to carry out a definite and comprehensive plan and pay for it by a loan. But we are not aware that the Fortification Debt has in any degree shaken our credit, or that we can lay down the broad maxim that no addition is to be made to the permanent debt, but that all borrowed money must be invested in reproductive works. The enunciation of that maxim by the Viceroy must have been a slip of the tongue; for it cannot be supposed that he intended to include wars in the category of reproductive works, or that he meant to say we should pay for all wars out of revenue. The expenditure on British Fortifications is no doubt analogous in some degree to the expenditure on Indian Barracks; as it has turned out the Home Government would have acted more wisely in executing only such works as could be paid for out of income; but in 1861 the aspect of the political world certainly warranted the step taken by the Palmerston Government with the full concurrence of Lord Naas and the bulk of the Opposition.

With these exceptions we cordially concur with the Viceroy's exposition of the principles which should regulate Indian finance. We agree with him that "expenditure upon works which are not clearly of a reproductive nature" should be borne by the revenue of the year; and further that "the distinction between reproductive and unproductive works may be easily drawn." The only real *expenditure* by a State consists of money needed to preserve its existence and perform its duties; money which is *spent*, gone for ever. It is now the fashion to call this ordinary expenditure, and to ticket as extraordinary, what is really investment. But surely it would be more correct to style what is paid away absolutely "expenditure," and to devise some other term for the money laid out in reproductive works—money that will return to the treasury—whether derived from revenue raised within the year or from loans. If we dip into the Exchequer for funds wherewith to pay interest on loans so invested, we have not spent, we have advanced that money in the hope of getting it back. It is a separate transaction over and above the current State business of the year in which for the profit of the State we engage; and it should never be confounded with expenditure properly so called. We should then have the budget of income and expenditure, and a supplement showing the condition of the investments made by the State for the behoof of the country. To our minds the distinction is as great as that between what a private person spends and what he saves; and it would be as erroneous for a private person to call what he spends "ordinary expenditure" and what he saves and invests in shares or public securities "extraordinary expenditure," as it is for the State to make a similar classification of its financial transactions. To the State the distinction would be most beneficial, because it would not only facilitate economy in the disposal of its resources, but enable both rulers and ruled to comprehend their exact position.

Lord Mayo defines reproductive works to be those "which may be expected at no very distant time to bring in a direct return to the State, and to discharge in full those monies which have been advanced to them, and so relieve the Exchequer from permanent change." And in further explanation of his meaning he gives it a large extension, including not only the money invested in irrigation and in the State railways to be hereafter constructed, but "other important works, such as the improvement of our harbours—the cleansing and water supply of own towns—and the erection of bridges in populous places—in which there being a distinct prospect of speedy return of capital invested, may bring them into the category of reproductive undertakings." With this rough definition we entirely agree. But since the interest on the loans will have to be drawn from yearly revenue, since we have already approached close to, if we have not reached, the limit of taxation, at least for peaceful times, and since the loan fever seems about to set in with unusual severity, it is essential that all who value the stability of our power and the maintenance of our credit, should do their utmost to restrain the intended borrowings within reasonable and prudent limits. We are willing to risk something in order to promote large re-productive works, it is sound policy; but it must be remembered that the works undertaken may not prove reproductive; that the monies invested, instead of yielding adequate returns, may become as much part of the permanent debt as if raised to defray yearly expenditure; in which case the interest paid would really be expenditure and should figure as such in the yearly budget. Laudably anxious to maintain public credit and a low rate of interest, the Government of India is at the same time bound to exercise forethought, prudence, and judgment; otherwise, like the Bombay Municipality, it will be forced to risk its credit by going "to the money market to meet a deficiency in ordinary revenue." If we are to enter on a period of loans for reproductive works the annual expenditure—the money paid away for good and all—must be kept down. The financial statement must show what that expenditure is, and what surplus remains to meet the temporary charge on loans reproductively invested. Therefore, in all matters relating to reproductive undertakings, the Viceroy, we trust, will use his own words, insist that "the returns of each work should be shown as distinctly as possible, and that the form of accounts should be of that character that everybody should know in the first place what are the prospects of the work which has been undertaken; and, secondly, what are "its exact returns. I think," he added, "that the whole success of these great works which we are about to undertake, depends upon that principle of account being most rigidly adopted. I believe nothing would tend more to create confidence in the Government than their being able to show exact position and products of each particular wor" If he desires that "a charge of reckless or wilful extravagance shall never be laid at the door of the Government of India," he must keep down expenditure, exercise a stiff control over the advocates of loans, and see that the distinction he has described is carried into the accounts by getting rid of the delusive epithets "ordinary" and "extraordinary" as applied to expenditure. Lord Mayo has given some proof that he possesses strong common sense; but we have yet to wait for evidence that he is a statesman.

THE HONOURABLE B. H. ELLIS has been invited by Lord Mayo to join the Viceregal party at Umballa, and he will start immediately for the scene towards which the eyes of all India are directed.

WE are glad to learn that the suggestions we made about native regimental bands and their maintenance in an article in January last have been taken up, and that a committee has been appointed to consider the subject.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor may leave Bombay at any mo ment on a cruise in the Government steamer *May Frere* towards Bancote and the Rutnagherry coast. The steamer has been lying for a day or two off Malabar Point, and it was at first intended that she should sail on Tuesday evening. His Excellency was not then prepared to proceed however. It is probable that His Excellency will return to Bombay in about a week, or possibly he will at once proceed to Mahableshwur.

WE understand that the Rev. Dr. Wilson left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. THACKER has been appointed a Member of the Committee for the Investigation of Claims of Officers, in the room of Major Gray.

MAJOR GENERAL Sir E. L. RUSSELL, K. S. C. I., Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

WITH reference to General Order No. 756, dated 25th November 1868, Lieutenant Colonel H. Day is posted to the Kurrachee Circle, and Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Annesley will revort to his appointment of Pay Master of Pensions and Superintendent of Family Payments at the Presidency.

THE oddest incident we have yet read of in connection with the Ameer's visit to India is mentioned in our correspondent's letter published in another column. The Ameer, it seems, has been so much impressed by English civilization that he has ordered English clothes for his five hundred followers from a Peshawur tailor! The sight-seers at Umballa won't thank him for that.

WE learn that the Government contemplate to abolish the office of Moonsiff at Hasote.

WE stated yesterday that a "Bill to make a better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain foreign frontier of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay," had been introduced in the Legislative Council by Sir R. Temple. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

"Much doubt prevails in the Presidency of Bombay, and, probably, also in the Presidency of Madras as to the rates at which custom's duties can be levied on goods imported or exported by sea into foreign states when crossing our inland frontiers. And the object of this Bill is to place, so far as regards those Presidencies, the levy of land customs on the same footing as the levy of customs on goods exported or imported by sea."

ANOTHER Bill introduced by Sir R. Temple has for its object "to amend the law relating to Customs Duties." The statement of objects an reasons says—

"Act XVII. of 1867 (The Indian Customs Duties' Act) fixes in many instances the value of the articles on which *ad valorem* duties are assessed. This having been found to

is not like the English character, and what has been found so suitable to bring out the best points of the latter—independence, energy, and honesty of mind and purpose may not equally well suit the former. F.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, when noticing an "Extraordinary Conversion," you suggest that the Hon. A. Campbell will probably be able to explain why the cotton trade might be properly taxed for the improvement of Bombay, while to tax it for the improvement of cotton would be objectionable; and I, in common with others, await with considerable curiosity that explanation.

It is not difficult to perceive that the *Times of India*, in the article you refer to, simply echoes the sentiments which Mr. Campbell is known to entertain on the subject of the Cotton Bill now before the Legislative Council, and it may be that in his implicit following of so high an authority, your contemporary overlooked the conclusions to which he was committed in connection with the Town Dues Bill. At any rate this is not an improbable supposition. The writer evidently places himself in regard to this question in the position of the honourable gentleman. He knows, or pretends to know, the secrets of the Council Chamber. He not only hazards a guess that the bill was drafted by Dr. Forbes, but he tells us, with the air of one who can vouch for the fact, that "the bill seems to please no one in Council but Sir Seymour himself, and as His Excellency has a very strong opinion of the need of the measure, and several Members of the Council equally strong convictions of its unwisdom, its discussion promises to be attended with a good deal of heat."

Now, what is the measure with regard to which there is said to be such an antagonism of opinion between His Excellency and part of his Council? The writer in the *Times of India*, in making this statement, does not of course refer to those clauses of the bill which aim at the suppression of cotton frauds, for he proceeds to remark that "in so far as the bill before Council is intended to supply the defects of Act IX. of 1863, differences of opinion thereon are not likely to be vital." Even Mr. Campbell is not opposed to a Cotton Frauds Act. "As to the necessity of an Act for the prevention of adulteration, he would maintain it to the last against the opinion of very many of his brother merchants in Bombay." So, at least, Mr. Campbell declared in his speech at the meeting of the Council on the 17th ultimo, though strangely enough he gave his voice against the whole bill, instead of moving an amendment with reference to the particular clauses which he considered objectionable. At the most, what did Mr. Campbell's advocacy of a Cotton Frauds Act on that occasion amount to? Simply this—that "in 1829, *owing to laxity on the part of Government officials* he imagined, and because of the small number of Europeans interested in the trade or exercising any influence over the middle-men of the interior, cotton had come to be very much adulterated, and Government found it necessary to pass a regulation of extreme stringency"; that "in 1851 or 1852 the regulation of 1829 was made applicable to and its operation extended to Bombay" (which by the way, was not exactly the case), "and the Government enjoined the Collectors throughout the districts to see to the enforcement of it, and *from that time to the present moment adulteration had been a thing of the past*;" that "for many years the Collectors throughout the districts had thoroughly acted up to their duty in suppressing adulteration," and "it was quite sufficient at all times that Government should express their *wish* to the Collectors, the Collectors to their Deputies, the Deputies to the Mamlutdars, the Mamlutdars to the Patels, and the *moral influence* of Government was such that adulteration was *impossible*;" that the Collectors of the districts had an "*absolute influence* to prevent adulteration if they chose"; that in 1861 there was a fear that Government would withdraw the "inspection and supervision of the Collectors," and the "extreme inopportuneness" of such a measure having been pointed out, "Government fortunately saw the necessity of not *so suddenly* suspending the regulations;" that "a *slight* amount of adulteration did take place at that time simply because the incident alluded to" (the stoppage of the cotton supply from America) "encouraged the natives to think that they might with impunity try it on;" and that "he believed that was the origin of the Act which now existed having been brought into the Legislative Council, in redemption of a pledge to Government by the mercantile community that some other mode of inspection should be introduced, and so relieve the Government district officers of duties which they found irksome, and of which new men in the course of time did not realize the importance." This, then, is the substance of the argument that adulteration of cotton once prevailed on account of "laxity on the part of Government officials," that when the "moral influence" of Government was exerted through said officials doing their duty, that influence became "absolute" to prevent adulteration, which was then rendered "impossible," and that when such duty became irksome to those officers and liable to be less attended to by new men, and a *slight* amount of adulteration had *incidentally* taken place, the present Act IX. of 1863 was introduced to provide another mode of inspection which would relieve them. A feebler defence of the Cotton Frauds Act, or one more calculated to throw discredit on its authors, it is impossible to imagine. Nor will it be accepted as a compliment by those servants of the State, who have of late years held the office of Collector, to be told that a great public duty which belonged to their predecessors was committed to other hands, because by them it was regarded as irksome and unimportant. I am anxious, Sir, that your readers should compare Mr. Campbell's account of the origin of the Act with the statement of objects and reasons with which the bill was introduced to the consideration of the Council of 1863:—

"The object of the present bill is to provide, if possible, an efficient remedy for the great and growing evil of cotton adulteration. The nature and extent of the evil have latterly attracted much attention here and in England; they have been strongly pressed on the notice of Government, and the members of a Commission, lately appointed by Government to enquire into the matter, have unanimously recommended the passing of the bill now proposed; in doing so, they have reported as follows:—

"'We have ascertained beyond doubt that the adulteration of cotton is a great and growing evil; that it has attained during the past year an extent and importance never before reached; that in some districts it is openly, systematically, and universally practised; that in Broach particularly it has been encouraged by the withdrawal of the Government inspection at the time of shipment, which was for many years practised there with most beneficial results; and that the law, as it now stands, has utterly failed to check it.

"'It has been proved beyond a doubt that in Guzerat it has been the custom systematically to adulterate cotton, by the admixture after cleaning of kuppas, sand, stones, and other rubbish, that in the Southern Maratha Country, New Orleans seed cotton in its pure state is hardly ever allowed to come to market; and that in Bombay itself, establishments exist for the purpose of mixing the superior cottons of this Presidency with those of inferior quality, as well as with the short-stapled cottons of Bengal and China, which have latterly been imported for the purpose.

"'The evil has been found to be so great and widespread, that in our opinion nothing but energetic action of Government will suffice to check it, the existing laws have been proved to be insufficient, and additional legislation seems, therefore, to be imperatively necessary.'"

Here, it will be seen, there is no mention of a proposal for relieving Collectors of any part of their duties, and instead of only a *slight* amount of cotton adulteration occasioned by a passing incident, we are informed of such adulteration prevailing as an evil *great and growing, systematic and widespread*. Perhaps, Sir, H. E the Governor will ask the Hon'ble A. Campbell to explain.

But to proceed to what the *Times of India* calls the "fundamental error" of the bill now before the Council—the proposal, namely, to appropriate part of the funds raised by the tax on cotton bales towards the improvement of the staple, on which question your contemporary has predicted that the supporters of the bill are likely to be outvoted. It is hardly necessary to discuss this question at length, now that it appears an amendment has been carried by a majority of the select committee allowing expenditure of the surplus funds for "purposes immediately connected with the improvement of the cultivation of cotton." This is a result which probably does not please Mr. Campbell, and if this be so, I for one should very much wish to be acquainted with the honourable gentleman's objections, though if I were to ask him he would no doubt consider it a foolish question. The improvement of the character of the staple and of the processes which it undergoes is a purpose which nobody certainly will object to. "But why," asks the *Times of India*, "resort for so manifestly proper a purpose to the device of a fine upon cotton bales for the required funds?" And, then, in his eagerness to exempt cotton, your contemporary falls into a deplorable inconsistency. "We do not see," says your contemporary, "on what ground the dealer in cotton should be required to find the money any more than the dealer in piece-goods or metals," and he adds—"Let Sir Seymour Fitzgerald insist upon an appropriation of the required amount from the *general revenues*, and what Calcutta Minister will dare to say him nay." Here, Sir, is a course condemned and recommended in the same breath. The dealer in piece-goods or mgtals should not be made to pay for the improvement of cotton, but he may, in conjunction with the dealer in tea and tobacco and opium and the thousand other articles of trade the taxes on which contribute to make up the general revenues. The contention simply amounts to this, that for the improvement of cotton every article of produce under the sun should be taxed except cotton. There may be a curious process of reasoning, whereby the propriety of such a course could be demonstrated, and it is to be hoped that the *Times of India* or the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell will state it, if not for the benefit of the more enlightened portion of the community, at least for the sake of those who most need enlightenment—the "noodles" and "drivellers" of the day.—Yours, &c.,

MOFUSSILITE.

THE AFGHAN AMEER'S VISIT TO THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 11TH MARCH.

THE dates notified in the last issue of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, in connection with the movements of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, have been altered, and so also the date of the Viceregal Durbar to be held at Umballa. Instead of the 7th the Ameer was, under the altered arrangements, to leave Peshawur for down country on the 10th instant (yesterday). The cause of the alteration has been the heavy and continued showers of rain which have fallen at Peshawur since the 3rd instant, the day of the Ameer's arrival at that town. The Viceregal Durbar is to take place now on the 27th.

The Ameer brought with him a number of not less then two hundred Turkistanee, Arab, and Herat horses, and a number of Bagdad camels and Persian mules. He also brought a very large number of baskets containing a great variety of fruit, the produce of Cabul, as well as an abundant collection of Herat carpets, shawls, and other articles, for presentation to the Governor General and other high functionaries of the British Government. His Highness, being now of opinion that his own arrangements to convey all these articles to Lahore and Umballa would not ensure their safe and early conveyance to their destination, has entrusted them to Major Pollock, the Commissioner of Peshawur, who has been making arrangements to despatch them to Lahore on an early date.

I have narrated to you the incidents of the 3rd instant in my last. On the 4th instant, in the afternoon, Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, C.B., paid a visit to His Highness the Ameer at Korkutree, his temporary residence. The interview lasted for more than an hour, and His Highness and the Colonel, having then rode out in a four-wheeled carriage, drove up to the cantonment for the purpose of taking refreshments,—the Ameer returning to his camp at dusk. Fruit and sheets of cloth followed Major Chamberlain to his quarters as presents from the Ameer through his Peshkhizmut, after the practice of the hospitable Afghan nobles (who, when a friend pays them a visit, send presents for him to his house immediately after he takes leave of them.)

On the morning of the 5th a grand review of troops was to have taken place at Peshawur on the paradeground, at which the Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, and all the other civil and military authorities of the station, were present. The rains, however, commenced to fall at that time in great torrents, and the display had to be deferred to some other day. The Ameer returned to his quarters from the parade ground, accompanied by Colonel Chamberlain and Major Pollock. The former on the same day sent a variety of English curiosities, toys, musical instruments, &c., &c., for the Ameer's youngest son, Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, at Korkutree, which pleased the youthful Sirdar above all that he had seen at Peshawur. As the Ameer, on his return from the parade ground, had used the horses which belonged to Mr. Macaulay, of the Police Department, he was pleased to grant Rs. 300 as a reward to the *syces* of that gentleman through his Peshkhizmut. The date fixed for the next review of troops to be held at Peshawur was the 9th. The Ameer's Peshkhizmut conferred a reward of Rs. 50 on the coachmen, servants of Major Pollock, who had driven His Highness' carriage this day. As it was Friday, the Ameer, with his Moosahibs, Khans, and retainers, went in the afternoon (by which time the clouds had been cleared up) to the mosque of Khojah Sahib at Peshawur. The Emam of that mosque is named Moulvi Mahomed Ameen; he is a son of the late Hafiz Mahomed Azeem, who was esteemed a great and learned man at Peshawur. His Highness, after reading the usual prayers, was occupied in hearing the *Khutbah* (a sermon or oration delivered after the afternoon service every Friday, in which the preacher or the Emam of the mosque blesses Mahomed, his successors, and the reigning Sovereign) for two hours. After all the ceremonies had been performed, the Ameer conferred a khilut on the Emam, comprising Rs. 1,000 in cash, one valuable Kashmere shawl, and two cloaks costing Rs. 200 each. The attendance at the Khoja Mosque this day was unusually great. Almost all the Mahomedan residents of Peshawur flocked in to participate in the prayers in the company of the Shah of Khorassan, which appellation the Peshawurees have given to the Ameer, with the addition of *Ameer ool Mouineen* (commander of the faithful, the defender of the faith,—originally a title of the Khaliphs of Arabia and Bagdad.) The fact is that the Mahomedan residents at Peshawur have felt the greatest pleasure at the visit of the Mahomedan Sovereign, and flock to see him on all occasions with religious frenzy and enthusiasm.

On the 6th His Highness sent a present of fruits, shawls, &c., to Mr. Macaulay, of the Police. The chaplain of the station also paid a visit to His Highness on that date and received a *khilut* of Rs. 1,000 in cash, besides shawls, &c. The same day the Ameer was pleased to request the European tailor at the Peshawur station and Agent to the Punjab and N. W. Dâk Company to prepare costumes after the English fashion for all the retainers now with him (five hundred in number) as soon as practicable. There is no doubt that the Ameer has been exceedingly pleased with all that he has yet seen of British civilization, and is anxious to adopt it as far as possible in his own barbarous country. His experience, however, is still confined to Peshawur, and he will see more and more of it as he travels down country. The same day at about 5 o'clock P.M., Colonel Chamberlain, with twenty-five sowars in his train, went to Korkutree, and having taken the Ameer and staff with him, drove to the cantonments and the city suburbs for refreshments and an airing. The Ameer returned to his quarters at 8 P.M. It was rumoured the same day at Peshawur that Her Majesty the Queen of England had sent a moorasilah for the Ameer of Cabul, which was received at Peshawur this day.

A khilut was conferred by the Ameer on the 7th inst. on Mirza Ghoolam Ahmud, the Sheristedar of Major Pollock, of which I have been unable to ascertain the value. On the same day His Highness and staff went to the Mausoleums of Fatieh Habeeb and Syed Hussun, the celebrated saints of Peshawur, whose monuments are places of great sanctity to all true Moslems. The Ameer, in bestowing alms on the poor and offering his *Nuzranah* to those attached to the *Khangahs*, was very liberal as he has been on all other occasions. On the Ameer's return to his quarters, the chaplain of the station, with Major Owen, paid him a visit. After the interview was over, His Highness' Peshkhizmut sent four *Khamins*, or trays, containing fruit for the chaplain, and two for the Major, to their respective bungalows. The trays were covered with table-cloths of satin and silk, worked with gold and silver flowers.

The Ameer intimated on the 8th instant, that if opportunity permitted him after his return from Umballa, he would enlist 12,000 sowars for his army from Peshawur and its neighbourhood, as the manly appearance of the Peshawurees had pleased him very much. He also ordered his Khans to purchase 600 swords made at Peshawur, and his retainers and others are now purchasing swords from the bazaars of Peshawur. The word communicated to me is *Kirch*, by which I think the writer means small swords. On the same day the merchants of the town of Peshawur were introduced to His Highness the Ameer through the British vakeel, Atta Mahomed Khan Khagmanee. The Ameer talked to them for a long time, and very much regretted that on account of disturbances at Turkistan and the unsafety of the passage, commerce through that country had almost died away. He, however, said they might rest assured that he would consider it his first duty on his return to Cabul to restore peace throughout Turkistan and to afford commerce, on which so much depended, all the facilities possible. On the morning till 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Ameer received European officers and gentlemen of the station who came to see him. After 1 o'clock he went to rest for a while, and afterwards received merchants. Then followed the natives of Peshawur, to all of whom he was accessible and to most of whom he talked with the greatest tenderness. The Commissioner, with Colonel Chamberlain and others, paid a visit to the Ameer after 4 o'clock as usual, and took him to the cantonments, the city suburbs, &c.

INCIDENTS OF THE AMEER'S VISIT.

ON the 6th instant the Commissioner, Major Pollock, C. S. I., paid a visit to the Ameer. His Highness during the interview mentioned having received the Viceroy's reply to his telegram of the 3rd instant, and expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome to Her Majesty's territories given him by His Excellency. In the evening His Highness drove out in an open carriage, attended by Colonel C. Chamberlain, C.B., 23rd Pioneers, and Dr. H. W. Bellew, Civil Surgeon, whose attendance His Highness specially requested. His Highness drove through cantonments along the mall, and visited H. M.'s 36th Regiment in barracks. Colonel MacMahon, C.B., received His Highness and conducted him through the barracks, sergeants' mess, reading-room, &c. His Highness minutely inspected the men's kits and arms, and spent some time in the reading-room and listening to the band. On re-entering his carriage the men of H. M.'s 36th Regiment gave the Ameer three good British cheers. His Highness expressed his appreciation of the compliment, and thanked Colonel MacMahon for his polite attentions. The Ameer observed that he had now seen the British soldier visited unawares in his barracks. "Nothing," His Highness said, "could exceed the order, cleanliness and comfort in which I have found them." Indeed he was evidently surprised at the new barracks, and remarked—"They are far more magnificent and luxurious than any building in my kingdom, not excepting my own palace."

On the 8th instant His Highness visited the photographic studio of Mr. Baker. He was attended by the Commissioner, Major Pollock, C. S. I., and the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bellew. His Highness and his son, Sirdar Abdullah Jan, were photographed singly, and then in a group with some of their attendant Court officials. On being escorted back to his residence His Highness was shown a portion of the Atlantic submarine cable. On its mechanism and uses being explained to him he expressed great astonishment, and could hardly credit the possibility of a message being sent from Peshawur to London within 24 hours. In the course of a general conversation His Highness stated that coal was known to exist in the Lohgar valley, but the people were too ignorant and unsettled to make any use of it. The circumstance of the Ameer and all his suite being dressed in the costume of the people of Herat and not in that of the Afghans, having given rise to comment on the part of the native residents of Peshawur, His Highness explained that he had adopted this costume ever since he succeeded to the throne of Cabul as being more suited to a military life than the cumbrous robes and head-dress of the Afghans.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL Commanding the Garrison will inspect the troops on board the ship *Windsor Castle* at 10-15 P.M. to-day.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 50 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 51 feet 7 inches.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired yesterday morning from the Saluting Battery, on account of the departure of H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala for Umballa via Jubbulpore.

PARSEE GYMNASIUM.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the abovenamed institution will be held at the Gymnasium, Esplanade, on Saturday next at 5 P.M.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—We may remind our readers that the annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the children in the Byculla Schools takes place to-night. This is generally an interesting meeting, and no doubt many of the friends of the institution will attend.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—The *Rast Goftar* of the 14th inst., alluding to the approaching termination of the period of service of Sir Joseph Arnould, recounts the various services the learned Judge has rendered to the community, and heartily eulogises him for his high character and eminent learning.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock a fire broke out at Bhooleshwur in the house of one Cullian-dass Kirparam. Two fire-engines soon arrived at the spot and the fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour. The house was totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

THE INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—From a telegram received by Government from the Director of the Indo-European line, on Tuesday, we learn that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Mossul; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—In our report of the meeting of this Company Mr. Dunlop was stated to have said that "with a very slight exception he had been without remuneration." What Mr. Dunlop said—but said in so low a tone that our reporter did not catch the words—was that "his services might have been slight but he had got no remuneration for them."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March	.....	Grenadier	Unrath.
Overture	.....	Siege of Rochelle...	Balfe.
Reminiscences		of Ireland	Moore.
Waltz	.....	Stars of the West ..	Montague.
Scena ed Aria (Op)		Trovatore	Verdi.
Quadrille	.....	St. Patrick.....	Laurent.
Galop	.....	Domino	Coote.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this day at 5 P.M.

Election under Rule XXII. of the Society.—Lestock Reid, Esq., C. S.

Paper.—Notes on the Hot Springs of Lasundra in the Kaira Zilla, by Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq. Contributed by the Author.

THE S. S. "INDIA," Captain Baxter, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast with the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. Garton. From Madras—Mr. J. C. Lord. From Cochin—Mr. and Mrs. Jansen. From Beypore—Captain and Mrs. Purcell, and Miss Purcell, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. M. V. De Ferrazzano, Lieutenant Colonel M'Master, and Captain Tyndall. From Calicut—Mr. Brown, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. J. Roux. From Mangalore—Mr. J. S. Middleton, Mr. Reifferscheid, and Captain LeMesurier.

MISCONDUCT OF A NATIVE POLICEMAN.—Sumsoodeen Oomeer, policeman, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with violating his duty as a police constable in carrying a note from a convict named Ibrahim Jeewajee in the Common Jail. The prisoner, it appears, was on Tuesday on duty in the jail to watch the convicts and prevent anything being received from or given to the prisoners. He took a letter to the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills and asked for one Soorajee, and was sent to the police authorities by Mr. Brown, manager of the Mills. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15, or in default of payment was to suffer a month's hard labour.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Girgaum Back Road on the body of a Hindoo woman, aged about forty-five years, named Anundeebaee. Deceased was last seen alive on the previous night about 1 o'clock. She had been suffering for about a month from a painful eruptive disease of the skin, and had been under the treatment of Dr. Narayen Dajee. One of the relatives of the deceased get up at about a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, and his attention was drawn to the fact of the deceased not being in her bed. Several persons went in search of her and found her floating in a well. On being taken out it appeared that she was quite dead. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning.

ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.—The Strangers' Home was crowded on Monday evening to honour Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Lye. The following gentlemen who formed the deputation—Messrs. Wright, Courtenay, Kemp, and Bailey—entered with the vase or epergne, and several other neat presentations. Mr. Solomon Wright read a very excellent address printed upon vellum, in letters of gold, and the proceedings were brought to a termination in the usual manner. It is most creditable to the community of Poona to see them recognizing worth in this way, and we are quite sure that Mr. Leigh Lye will ever bear in mind the good and kind wishes which have been expressed in his favour.—*Deccan Herald.*

HILL CART BETWEEN KOWTA AND MAHABLESHWUR.—On the 15th instant the hill cart dawk between Kowta and Mahableshwur was re-opened. The cart with mails will leave Kowta daily on the arrival of the Bombay mail at about 5 A. M., and Mahableshwur at 4 P. M. Two seats will be available for passengers by each cart. The fare from Kowta to Mahableshwur, or *vice versa*, will be five rupees per person, and the luggage of each passenger will be limited to 15 seers. Seats can only be engaged by written application to the Deputy Post Master of Kowta or Mahableshwur, and no seat can be secured until pre-payment in full has been made.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This clever wizard gave another of his entertainments in the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday night. In addition to the usual performance, in which some new tricks were introduced the "magnetic suspension" was exhibited. This was performed very neatly, and the audience seemed highly pleased with the interesting spectacle. Some spectators were doubtful whether to credit the "powers of magic" with the feat, or to place reliance in the other statement in the professor's description—that the suspension was by magnetic power. We observe that the profits derived from the performance to-night will be divided among the charitable institutions that stand in need of assistance; and when this is the case and the entertainment is really clever, we may surely expect that there will be a good attendance.

ASSAULTING A SHERIFF'S BAILIFF.—Muncherjee Bhimjee, a respectable looking Parsee, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting Naglinghur Moodliar, a bailiff in the Sheriff's office. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the complainant went over to Kaka Paruk's firm, in the Bazar Gate street, to arrest defendant on a warrant, which was issued against him, he being one of the contributories of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial Association. After he had gone to him and explained to him the purport of the warrant, he (the defendant) remonstrated with him for not having been previously served with a notice. Complainant told him to say whatever he had to say in Court. On this he shoved him and gave him a blow on the back. A police peon came up as defendant was escaping and seized him. It was alleged on behalf of the defendant, that whilst he was sitting in a shop, complainant came and said he had a warrant for his arrest; but that he denied having anything to do with the Association; and that upon this the complainant kicked him on the back and seized him and pulled him. The Magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty and find him Rs. 20.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering and confirming the resolution of 10th February empowering the directors to sell or compromise the debts of the Company. Mr. J. G. Smith one of the directors presided

The Chairman said he thought it was exceedingly desirable that the resolution should be confirmed that day because if any alteration were made in its terms in any way no other special resolution could be brought forward in less than two months time and then there would be quite as little,—or even less,—likelihood of its passing as there was now Though the directors asked for power to sell the debts as they might think right, they had no intention whatever of offering the claims for sale until a reasonable time had been given at any defaulting shareholders who wished to compromise their debts; and the directors promised that the auction would not take place at least within one month from this time. With this explanation he begged to move that the following special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on 10th February last be, and is, hereby confirmed.—"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorised from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by public auction or private contract, and to empower the purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

Mr. Dhurmsey Phoonjabhoy seconded the resolution and it was at once unanimously passed.

This was all the business.

MURDER IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Erapa Chungapa was placed at the bar and charged with having on or about the 18th September 1868 murdered one Fuckeera at Shunkrum Peit, Talooka Ootloor, in the territory of His Highness the Nizam.

Enkia Chunia said—I am a police sepoy in the service of His Highness the Nizam and used to do duty at Shunkram Peit, Talooka Ootloor, Zillah Mehduck. About eight days before the last Dusserah holiday, at night time, while I was on duty at Marphulce, a place three koss distant from Shunkram Peit, I was sent for by Syed Cumroodeen jemadar. I accordingly went to the police station at Shunkrum Peit. The jemadar told me to go to the house of one Ramoo, where one Fuckeera had been murdered by one Erapa Chungapa. I went to the house of Ramoo, woman, and saw the body of the man Fuckeera lying an the ground. He was dead. There no marks on his body. There was no blood. There was a hemp rope attached to a beam in the roof of the house of Ramoo with a loop at the end, about two feet and a half from the ground. The rope was as thick as my forefinger. The Ameen Sahib came after two hours to look at the corpse and then left. The prisoner was not there. I know him well from his boyhood. The body of Fuckeera was buried after three days I received orders from the Ameen Sahib to make enquiries after Erapa, who had murdered Fuckeera and ran away, and to arrest him when found. I arrived in Bombay seven days ago, and saw the prisoner coming out of a house three days ago. I do not know the name of the street or locality. I pointed him out to one Ramjee Purdasee, police sepoy, as a man who had murdered one Fuckeera at Shunkram Peit. Ramjee caught the prisoner and took him to the police office at Mazagon. I went there also. The Sahib asked the prisoner, and he denied having committed the murder, and said he was seized for nothing. I explained all the circumstances of the murder. Prisoner was thereupon kept in the Mazagon chowkey.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail for a fortnight, under section 19 of Act 7 of 1854, pending arrangements for his being sent to the Nizam's Dominions.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH MARCH.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.,)

SHAIK HOOSSEIN VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 689, consisting of the following items:—Rs. 375, difference of pay at the rate of Rs. 125 for the months of January, February and March, as per Government resolution dated 8th May 1867, sanctioned by the late Agent and Government from 1st January 1867; Rs. 165 travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 7-8 per day from 28th February to 30th March 1867; Rs. 84, as per Government Uncovenanted Service Rule for the time plaintiff acted as Acting Superintendent of Police from 20th February to 13th March 1867 at the rate of Rs. 20 per cent., in addition to his own duties; Rs. 55 from 1st April to 5th April 1867, five days; and Rs. 10, cost of two notices.

Mr. Ghandibhoy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cleveland, represented the Company.

Mr. Ghandibhoy, in opening the case for the plaintiff, stated that his wages originally were of Rs. 125, and were subsequently from 1st January 1867 raised to Rs. 250 by a Government resolution. The second item of claim was for the period during which plaintiff acted as Superintendent of Police for Lieutenant Birdwood, and that officer had written a letter to the Agent, requesting him to pay off the plaintiff's claim. Reference was also made to a Government resolution and correspondence between some of the railway officials.

Mr. Cleveland declined to produce any of the letters on the ground that they were private. The defence was that the claim was barred by the statute of limitation, and that the plaintiff was only a servant of the Company and was suing for his wages.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the plaintiff was a servant within the meaning of the Act, so as to have his claim barred after one year.

Mr. Cleveland mentioned that the plaintiff was dismissed before his claim for extra wages was sanctioned by General Rivers.

Mr. Ghandibhoy said he was only suspended. The facts were that this man was twice hauled up before the Criminal Sessions, but the charges were dismissed.

The Judge said the chief point was whether there was any evidence showing that General Rivers, or the Company, had sanctioned this man's pay at Rs. 250.

Several letters and other documents were called for and produced, but upon the whole case the Judge was of opinion that the claim was not proved, and that it was barred by the statute of limitation.

At the request of the plaintiff's advocate the Court agreed to state the case for the High Court on the point as to whether the claim was barred by the statute of limitation. Plaintiff nonsuited with costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—16TH MARCH.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.].

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Moossa Sulliman, a buggy driver, was charged with rash or negligent driving on the Mahaluxmee road. From the evidence of a policeman it appeared that about 7 o'clock on the 14th inst. he saw the defendant driving along on his wrong side and striking against the complainant's carriage, who was on his proper side. Mr. Inspector Dumper, who saw the complainant's buggy, stated that it was somewhat injured. The magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 25 on this charge, and ordered him, under section XXIII. of Bombay Act VI. of 1863, to pay Rs. 15 to the complainant Meghraj, being a hack buggy driver.

ASSAULT.—William Allen was charged with assaulting a native policeman in the execution of his duty The defendant was convicted, and the magistrate fined him Rs. 50, or, in default of payment of fine, to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, five rupees were to go to the complainant.

ILLEGAL ARREST OF A PARSEE.

A CASE which has been exciting a good deal of interest was disposed of in the High Court by Mr. Justice Westropp on Tuesday. It seems that some time ago a decree was passed by Sir Charles Sargent in a suit at the instance of Dhunbai, a widow, and others, against Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawallah. Since the decree was given the defendant has been living in Bombay but keeping out of the ways of the plaintiffs. He had been living in a bungalow at Khetwady belonging to Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck. That was surrounded by a stone and chunam wall with an entrance from the Khetwady Back Road and a private entrance leading into the large compond of the proprietor. Last Friday morning two of the Sheriff's sepoys proceeded to the house to execute the attachment against the defendant. They found the house open and went in and arrested the defendant and took him to the Sheriff's office, whither all his servants accompanied him. But when at the office the defendant lodged a complaint with the Deputy Sheriff that his house had been broken into by violence; and an application was made to the Court on the same day to have the defendant dismissed, since his arrest had been illegal.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Leathes) appeared for the defendant, the execution debtor, and Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the execution creditors. The evidence on behalf of the debtor was that a number of men (including Jamsetjee Merwanjee, one of the plaintiffs,) had climbed the wall of his garden: notice had been given him, and he closed the doors, but the men forced an entrance by violence, and the Sheriff's sepoys then entered and arrested him. It was held on behalf of the creditors that the men had not climbed the walls nor yet opened the door, but that it had been found open by the sepoys when they arrived. These sepoys stated that he had started with several men, among whom were two Parsees in disguise of Portuguese, and that they had not seen the door forced open nor had they opened it themselves. They simply entered when the door was open and arrested the debtor—for they had no authority from the Sircar to open doors, and knew they might get their master into scrapes were they to do so. A good number of witnesses were examined, the case being before the Court on four days.

Jamsetjee Merwanjee was one of the witnesses examined for the creditor on Tuesday. In cross-examination by Mr. McCulloch he deposed that he had adopted a Portuguese costume, and roamed about the property of the defendant. He had adopted that dress so that the defendant might not know that a Parsee was watching him. He had not put it on so as to enable him better to climb walls.

Nagurshaw Byramjee was the next witness. He had been a mechanic in the employment of the P. & O. Company and resigned that situation. He had not been dismissed for disorderly conduct, and did not know that the other men had complained against him. When he resigned he was to get an appointment in the Abyssinian Expedition. He had not seen any one climb the walls at defendant's house.

His Lordship asked in what position he was to join the expedition. Perhaps he was intended for one of those who were intended to scale the walls of Magdala. (Laughter.)

Witness replied that he was to have had a situation in the Commissariat Department. He recollected that he had been fined by Mr. Showell for assault. The charge against him at that time was that he had assaulted a Portugese, but he had never touched the man.

Mr. McCulloch—I suppose another man had struck you, and you were fined for that. (Laughter.)

Witness, on further cross-examination, asserted the learned counsel that he had not joined the Abyssinian Expedition to satisfy a natural love that he had for fighting. (Laughter.) He did not see any wall-climbing at defendant's bungalow, and did not himself enter the bungalow at all.

At the conclusion of the evidence,

Mr. McCulloch addressed the Court on behalf of the debtor. He thought it was of great importance to consider that this case had been brought before His Lordship entirely on the spur of the moment. It was not a concocted scheme, because after the debtor had been apprehended and had come off with his body of servants, he applied to His Lordship within a few hours and at once made out his case. He thought that there must be a certain presumption of truth on the part of a man who made an allegation of an illegal act as against another, while, on the other hand, the party against whom the allegation was made would of course meet it with a denial. Then, too, the probabilities were in favour of the defendant. Here was a man, who for a long time had been constantly dreading arrest. He had blocked up his doors and kept a ramoosee for fear of visits from dangerous people.

The Judge—A ramoosee who himself tells us he was not on duty at that moment. He was cooking his food.

Mr. McCulloch—But at any rate he was in the house, and might be considered as on duty.

The Judge—He was very near his duty if he was not actually on it, for he was standing in the door with a stick in his hand.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to say that the door of the bungalow had been closed, and other precautions taken to guard against intruders. Then they had the evidence of Mr. Nusserwanje Shapoorjee Paruck, who said that he saw a man coming over the defendant's wall and entering the garden. The fact that the other witnesses were servants of the defendant was no reason why they should commit perjury on his behalf. But at any rate, Mr. Nusserwanjee was a disinterested party. His learned friend might say that Nusserwanjee was a friend of the defendant's. But that was not enough. A man did not come here to commit perjury for the sake of a friend; and if His Lordship was of opinion that this witness could be believed, then his evidence cast a reflection of mendacity on all the witnesses examined by his learned friend. This witness was a very respectable man, the proprietor of a large piece of land, and as his learned friend had not attempted to make the slightest insinuation of his being a most wicked subornel perjurer, then the presumption was that they must believe that he had been speaking the truth.

His Lordship drew attention to the fact that this witness had only said that he saw the men scale the outer wall; and read part of his evidence, to the effect that he had seen eight or ten men in the compound, and had seen two men scaling the wall of his own garden.

Mr. McCulloch submitted that the Court could not attach much importance to some slight discrepencies in the evidence against the debtor. This case, unfortunately for all parties, had lasted a considerable time, and if any of them had been getting up perjured witnesses, they might have repeated parrot like stories. But he thought the evidence of the chief witnesses had been given in a very truthful-like manner, and any slight discrepencies only added to the valuableness of the evidence in general.

His Lordship here said he did not think the learned counsel need trouble himself any further. His impression was that the witnesses for the execution debtor had given a more credible account of the matter than was told by those on behalf of the creditors. He did not understand why Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck should have come into Court and told the story which he did if it were untrue. He thought that witness had had an opportunity of seeing the garden wall, and that they must accept as true his account of the persons crossing that wall and if some portion of the party crossed that wall, it was quite certain that some of the witnesses at all events had not been speaking the truth. Whether the Sheriff's sepoys saw those persons crossing the wall might perhaps be doubtful. His Lordship was unable to come to any decision on that point, but he had no doub

CITY MEN.

1.—THE OLD MONEYED MAN.

As there are sciences so abstruse that their votaries must for the most part grope for results in a dim haze of speculation, so there are castes of men who, forming close corporations, are by common understanding scrupulously reserved in guarding the little secrets of their natures. Politicians and prelates, lawyers, clubmen, medical men give autobiographies, reminiscences, and memoirs to the world, and from the admissions of a few you may learn something of them all. But who ever heard of confessions from the City by one of its magnates? At rare intervals, it is true, volatile triflers may stoop from their lofty sphere; may write of Greece in prose, or sing of Italy in verse, or immerse themselves in politics. But doing so, they cease to be City men, and they sell their birthrights for a mess of idle fame. They may still cling to the City by the essential, but to all intents and purposes they sink into the position of a holder of Bank of England stocks, who only visits Threadneedle-street for his dividends. The eminent moneyed respectability we are all so proud of allies itself instinctively to intense reserve. It gives the world below much the same opportunities for studying it as the sun, who, with his attendant satellites, rolls his invariable orbit above our heads. If we are not utterly dazzled by the blaze, we may try and make the best of the laws that govern his glorious course. And it is quite impossible it can be otherwise. A man cannot be born and nursed like a Grand Llama in the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Plutus—to be approached in his official capacity only by forcing successive lines of humble subordinates—without coming to shrink from the profane vulgar in his innermost heart, and learning to parry their obstrusive and interested advances with a chilling smile or the section of a finger. When he has got into the invariable habit of consigning his valuables to fireproof safes and patent locks; his business secrets to the yet closer guard of his own incommunicative bosom, he can hardly help dragging the strong box along with him into general society. It is idle to attempt to carry his confidence and make a good fellow of him by a *coup de main*. It is still more futile to act yourself to insinuate the thin edge of the wedge, plying a series of fine-pointed chisels as you lay yourself out to work your way into his intimacy. You can't do it in a single interview, and, brilliant and fascinating as you may be, each separation replaces you on your previous distant footing. The manner of your moneyed friend is not merely in the breeding but in the blood. As he was, so were his father before him, his grandfather, and his great grandfather, who founded the house. As he bears himself, so bear themselves in their degrees all his kindred; with them for generations money bags have flowed into money bags, and the precious metals diffused through the different branches of the family have run together with the irresistible affinity of quicksilver. The business relations of the sires are carried into the budding affections of their practical children, and like the families of the patriarchs settled among heathens and outcasts, they choose themselves husbands and wives among their own people. If breeding out and in is unfavourable to brains, it seems fruitful of caution and prudence, and fortunately these qualities may serve to keep an old-established business going in the ancient grooves. There are Bullions, Ingots, Bullion, and Co., whose infant banking house rose in Fleet-street in the days when rebel heads still grinned from Temple Bar. Ingots married Bullions, and Bullions Ingots, until one susceptible and adventurous Ingots crossed the strain by seeking a wife in the great Lombard-street firm of Gold and Mammon. Since that the manifold cousins have gone on marrying, increasing and multiplying. Now the family connection has spread so fast that even the spacious dining-room in old Mr. Bullion's mansion at Dulwich is a world too circumscribed to receive the active business members.

It would be strange indeed if Mr. Bullion were not somewhat spoiled for promiscuous social intercourse, not only by his life-long training, but by the homage he receives and exacts from his family and personal friends. In magnifying the mighty plutocrat they glorify themselves. Easily the first of them—a Charlemagne among his moneyed peers—he excites no jealousy, and only honourable envy. For fifteen years longer than any of them he has been at work amassing additional means, and aggregating good works accordingly, and there is something soothing in the thought that he can carry nothing of it all away with him down to the family vault. No wonder they feel not only reverence, but pride and gratitude, as they picture the personality to be sworn under a million or two, that their venerable head locks in his coffers. Not only in the bosom of his extensive family, but with the familiar friends of the house, Bullion's manners are recognized as perfect. Good breeding, of course, may be perfected in a variety of styles that scarcely bear transplantation from one atmosphere to another. A man set down as made to the nail in the stately Court of Vienna may become the theme for ribald comment in the airier circles of the Tuileries. And it must be confessed that out of his own immediate set Bullion gets a good deal of credit. Perhaps he misses the genial atmosphere of domestic incense he lives in. He is oppressed with a horrible suspicion of possible inferiority, and, although he may struggle hard to reject it as blasphemy and a suggestion of the demon, it recurs again and again, until his usual starched demeanour stiffens into an uncompromising rigidity. He suspects liberties in an easy flow of conversation whose *argot* he scarcely follows, and seems licence in jests and laughter. All the time he is perfectly gentlemanly in his way; he has had a high-class education, and is thoroughly well informed on the themes he has thought worth his study. But their number is limited, for, after all, those that bear on the main chance are the only branches of education worth the attention of a thinking man in later life. He finds himself with few subjects in common with his *protégés*, and fewer sympathies. You must remember that Bullion cannot look back to a time in which he has been much other than he is now. A Lord Chancellor may have lived in a garret, owned the fifth of a set of chambers, struggled for briefs and bread and cheese. An archbishop may have been a poor curate in his day, hungrily hoping for a crumb from the many loaves he now has in his gift. They can sympathize with small beginnings and unbend in fellow-feeling to little men. But Bullion sprang into City like golden-sheathed Pallas—a full-fledged phœnix of wealth and wisdom. At the house in the City he was saluted from the first as the heir apparent and *alter ego* of its autocrat. But, as he was perhaps more worshipped within than without, he has contracted a habit of taking care of his dignity, instead of leaving his dignity to take care of itself. It is a puzzling thing to settle in his mind the order of precedence with conflicting claims of a totally different class, rank, statesmanship, or even broad acres. You have to strike your balance-sheet off-hand on such imperfect data. Nay, even bare talent will sometimes claim a claim, which it is apt to vindicate successfully by sheer self-assertion and fluency of tongue. Successfully together Mr. Bullion is apt to find many a vague, and awful of anxiety when he is in it, mixed society fruitful pleasant recollections when [illegible] and pregnant with unpleasant. In his home, no one ever has left it.

[illegible]ty so far as its members can impeach Bullion's hospitality least, when he has social elements are concerned; at himself, his [illegible] once called to exercise it. Like scraper's mansion and its fittings, from the doorand to the salt spoons, have something of a massive solemn type. The banquets take their tone rather from the fashions of City feasts, and run rather to sumptuous magnificence than cultivated recherche; to turtle and venison more than peacock brains and nightingale tongues. But the wines are as real as the turtle and the credit of the house. There is no dashing of fakey champagne into your shallow glass in each fold of his old-fashioned necktie, in each wrinkle of his close-buttoned frock-coat. A modern director would give heavy bills at long dates for that dignified yet searching stare that scans and fathoms the pretensions of others, impressing the conviction of the boundless resources that belong to itself; but a look like that must be born with a man, it cannot be acquired. Then there is a good deal in conscious rectitude after all and Bullion was never known in his lifetime to fail in an obligation great or small. If any little trade secrets life buried deep in his bosom, his success has condoned them to him, if he has not forgotten their shady side long ago. Having had few temptations to sin, Bullion has on the whole led an eminently virtuous life, and he knows it. And he has his reward, and his paper is about as good as the Bank of England's. The worst is if temptation does come to a man like Bullion, the trial is almost too hard for human virtue. To him narrowed circumstances, to say nothing of insolvency are the loss of all that makes life worth having, and his wealth is perhaps what he can spare the most easily. They mean ostracism from his friends, or at best a descent from his pride of place and patronage to the quality of a pensioner, for doubtless his friends would draw their purse-strings readily enough. The unlimited confidence of hereditary clients, long entrusted to the family, is a terrible and tempting instrument to abuse for its own preservation, and while we do not say our acquaintance Bullion would succumb, we pray sincerely he may be spared the fearful ordeal. In the meantime his charities are enormous. To say nothing of those sums for which the firm figures at the head of lists in the City when a pestilence has swept Patagonia, or an earthquake devastated Kamstchatka, in their private capacity all the Bullion-Ingot connec-

SOMETHING ABOUT TIPS.

I (says Cornelius O'Dowd in *Blackwood's Magazine*) gather from the newspapers that you have taken a wonderfully economical turn lately in England. You first made a raid on bakers and butchers; you next turned upon hotel-keepers; and now it is your pleasure to bring the flunkies to book, and see what proper restriction can be imposed upon vails. It is a class with which I have little sympathy. All that cant about "our friends in sickness, and our slaves in health," I repudiate and despise. I sincerely believe there are more tempers spoiled, more houses made uncomfortable, more domestic annoyances built up, by the pretentious impertinence and gratuitous insolence of the flunky class, than by all the other ills that flesh is heir to; and I would regard as the greatest benefactor of his species the man who could present us with a mechanical cook, who could be wound up like an eight-day clock, and a self-acting housemaid of small steam-power.

As for that peasant in plush we call a footman, a very low inventive vein might replace him by machinery. While I say this, and say it out of a long-suffering and much-enduring experience, I, at the same time, must enter a distinct protest against an attack on their perquisites.

First of all, I dislike it as being one of these reforms which we always like to try on the humbler classes before we go higher, fully determined in our minds that we never will go higher. Now, let us look the matter fairly in the face, and confess that tips are a great institution. Tips date from a very long antiquity, and tips are frequent in very high quarters. What are orders and decorations but tips? Is not the garter a tip? and the legion of honour—though a very small recognition, and next to what the Italians, speaking of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, call the usual saints—is the tip of grocers in the National Guard, and soupsréfets who have done something dirty for the Government.

I often wonder why we have never introduced this system of decoration-giving into domestic practice. It has the two great recommendations which attach to mock splendour, "C'est magnifique et pas chère." Instead, therefore, of raising Jeames's wages, or tipping Tom the groom, how much easier and cheaper it would be to give one the third class of the gridiron, and the other the companionship of the picker. The fellow, then, who would apply for service with three bars to his medal would have a stronger certificate of character than a score of written testimonials, less often given in sincerity than extorted through fear or conceded from indolence. Masters, too, would feel a natural pride in being waited on by a butler who wore the first class of the corkscrew. The spirit of our age tends to equalisation. The popular voice cries out against exclusive privilege, and it would be a great measure of conciliation to John Thomas to know that while he filled the glass of the golden fleece or the bear, he himself was sporting the insignia of the broom or the boot-tree!

What a saving of "paper" it would be if the gamekeeper could be recommended for a companionship of the rabbit! What dukes delight in could scarcely be scorned in the servants' hall; and if my lord was enchanted at being made a black eagle, surely the valet could not object to being created a fox.

I am the more emboldened to make this suggestion from having read a letter signed gamekeeper, in the "Times," where the writer asserts that he and his compeers attach even more value to the recognition conveyed in the tip than to its material amount. This sentiment, at once dignified and delicate, is exactly what might be met by a ribbon; in fact, there is a difficulty in offering even a "fiver" to a man of this stamp. Indeed, with a class of such refinement, we ought perhaps to imitate the practice of certain small German courts, whose exchequer is not proportioned to the splendour of their chivalry, and who send to their favoured followers, not the actual decoration they would confer, but its likeness in pasteboard—which the newly-created knight may have imitated in whatever guise or of whatever metal he suits him.

When a celebrated Irish Viceroy knighted a hotelkeeper in Kilbeggan who had served his Excellency with a bowl of exquisite punch, he may be said to have inaugurated the system which I am now recommending; and I only wonder why his admirable example has not been followed ere this. That foreign princes have understood the value of chivalrous distinctions by tips is well known. The beautifullyplanned road that winds up from Florence to Fiesole was made entirely by tips. To every one who contributed so many perches of road was accorded a title; and dukedoms, marquisates, and countships were measured out by the foot. At Lucca nobility was even cheaper, and at Parma, was literally to be had for a song.

It may be said that there would be a difficulty at first in inducing the menial class to attach to these distinctions that value which they have in the eyes of gentlemen; that, to the coarser apprehension of the flunky, "the material guarantee" would appeal more powerfully than the star or the ribbon;—and there is, no doubt, some force in the objection. It will be always easier to make a flunky of a gentleman than a gentleman of a flunky. But I trust much to the levelling tendencies of the times. Yellow plush may hold out for a season, but at last cannot resist long; he will have to come down at last. Parliament that is about to assemble will be a great schoolmaster. When we shall find amongst our legislators those whose lives and ways have hitherto only suggested legislation—when we shall see in the division those we have hitherto only seen in the dock—men will learn to bethink them that the world before them is not that old world their fathers and grandfathers lived in, but a brand-new thing, coined out of household suffrage and a latch-key franchise.

I hope, in ceding the Ionian Islands, we have not ceded the right to confer the knightly honours that pertained to them; for St Maurice and St. George might do us good service as tips in many quarters. Nations often stand in want of small change, like individuals; and just as one occasionally gives nothing because he has not less than a shilling about him, Ministers ignore services they do not like to recognise with the Bath.

But above all things let us not give up tips. The Germans, whose proverbs reveal a philosophy at once elevated and homely, have an adage that says,—"Geben ist gut aber Nehmen ist besser." Now, if "giving be good, but taking better," we can plenture to ourselves the pleasure of stimulating a morality higher than our own every time we give a "fiver."

The counsel comes from that great people which has given us metaphysics and sauer-kraut, and cannot be despised.

Were I to suffer myself to enter upon the advantages of introducing cordons and orders as "tips domestic," I might be led into an amplification which in these papers I have studiously avoided, preferring ever to be merely suggestive, and in the terse-fashion, drawing out my cable to the fineness of a pack-thread. My own household is on too small a scale to admit of the experiment, not to add that it represents so many and such strange nationalities that my natural history would be sorely puzzled to discover the appropriate beast or animal that would appeal to the sympathies of each; but I entreat some of those more blessed by fortune and information to test this system, and see if Mary Anne would not be delighted with honourable mention, and James be satisfied with a star.

Those small States of Germany lately absorbed by Prussia must have a number of useless decorations. Why would not some of those intriguing Israelites, who sent second-hand wittons to the colonies, make a bid for these? and thus a gentleman going down for his partridge season to a friend's house could take a supply of Hesse-Cassels and Holsteins with him, along with his patent cartridges. I warrant me he'd bring down the gamekeeper even should he miss the woodcocks.

THE "PRISTINE HUE."

THE little vanity which tempts sober greybeards and matronly dames to simulate the freshness of youth, so far at least as it can be simulated by colouring the hair, has opened a wide field of profitable speculation for empirics who offer to the public infallible nostrums for the restoration of the natural adornment to its "pristine hue." The deleterious preparations sold for the purpose of effecting this kind of compromise between youth and age are variously labelled, and it is only in this respect that their compounders may take credit for any ingenuity, for the essential characteristics of all are precisely the same. In addition to the concoctions which have no pretentious names to recommend them, we have "the American Hair Restorer," vouched for as containing no "injurious substances which enter into the composition of ordinary hair dyes;" the "Sicilian Hair Restorer," which besides bringing back the hair to its original colour, "cures all diseases or humours of the scalp;" and the "Oxford Hair Restorer," grandiloquently labelled a "capillary liquid for restoring grey hair to its original colour." But in all these lead poison is the basis, and the gratification of a very weak form of vanity is purchased at a terrible risk. The multiplication of the number of hair-restorers no doubt indicates an increasing demand, and it would seem that neither ridicule nor warning exercises any considerable influence in checking this foolish crusade against Nature. From analyses which have been made of ten varieties—that is to say varieties in name—by Mr. Henry Matthews, assisted by Mr. H. Rassett, and the results of which are recorded in the current number of the *Chemist and Druggist*, it appears that with trifling exceptions the constituents of all these restorers are the same, the proportions only varying. Acetate of lead is the chief ingredient employed for transmuting, or as it is called "restoring," the colour of the hair, and just in proportion to the efficacy of the agent is the danger incident to its use. In one case an 8½oz. bottle contained 87 grains of this poison; in another 5½oz. of fluid yielded lead in solution corresponding to no less than 127·8 grains of acetate. Mr. Matthews adds the weight of his testimony to the fact that the constant use of these preparations cannot but lead to serious, if not fatal results, because of their tendency to produce various diseases analagous to painter's or plumber's colic, lead poisoning, and palsy. In one or two of the preparations examined, he says "much merit is claimed on account of their containing no nitrate of silver, and so not being liable to stain the skin," but so far from the substitution of lead for nitrate of silver being less innocuous, preparations of the former kind are undoubtedly much more injurious, and, as we have said, those preparations are most commonly used. "Each particular hair" is thus made the receptacle of an active and accumulative poison. "Beauty, and freshness" may be the external result, but when palsy lurks at every root and is invited by every application of a compound which nature itself abhors, there can be no question that the result is purchased at a heavy price.—*Express.*

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Fire premiums for 1859	.....	£228,314
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Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
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40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
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60	82 12 8	82 12 8			

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